

AMERICANS HELD CAPTIVE CANNOT LEAVE THE CAPITAL

falo. All the men are interested in agriculture.

American Women Held.

Americans arrested and taken to Tierra Blanca include J. O. Cook, chief engineer of the Isthmus railroad; J. O. Schneider, J. D. Longston, C. D. Harrison, his wife and children and Mr. and Mrs. George McComber.

Still others mentioned as prisoners held by the Mexicans are C. B. Herron, secretary of the Vera Cruz-Isthmus railroad, and his wife.

El Dictamen, a Vera Cruz newspaper which appeared to-day for the first time since the capture of the city, is one authority for the statement that four Americans were killed in Mexico city. Three of the victims are said to have been taken from street cars and killed, while the fourth was killed in the Y. M. C. A. Building by members of a baseball team to which he belonged.

Another report here is that a demand was made on the German Legation in Mexico city for the arms imported for the protection of German citizens. Admiral von Hintz, the German Minister, replied:

"If you get the arms you will have to fight for them."

The Mexican officer who made the request for the surrender of the arms had 300 men with him. He retired, however, after the Minister's refusal to turn them over and did not return.

Lines Extended Ten Miles.

The American lines here have been

extended more than ten miles so that the city is well guarded. Some of the men are stationed at least five miles from the heart of the city.

Information here is that the Mexicans are confiscating all the rolling stock on the Mexican railway and concentrating it at Apizaco, an hour's run to the south of the capital.

The battleship Louisiana was ordered to leave here for Galveston to convey the army transports bringing soldiers to this port. She left at midnight.

The Nashville, which was despatched to Puerto Mexico, 125 miles to the south, to inform the American Consul about the situation and to warn Americans to leave, sent a wireless to the Arkansas to-day quoting the Consul as urging that no attempt be made by warships to take off any refugees. The Consul said it would result in bloodshed.

The British cruiser Lancaster, which arrived in port to-day, reports that the Hermione is at Puerto Mexico. It is thought that the Hermione will be asked to take the refugees away from Puerto Mexico.

Rear Admiral Mayo, reporting by wireless to Rear Admiral Badger, says that 2,000 refugees are gathered at Tampico and more are coming in from the surrounding country.

The Yankton reported to the Arkansas the injury of three men on board her. She was directed to bring the men to the hospital ship Solace here.

ALARM FELT FOR AMERICAN WOMEN HELD BY FEDERALS

Wires Down Along Mexican Railway and Bryan Is Powerless to Get News of Captives—Children Among the Prisoners

WASHINGTON, April 25.—By long odds the most distressing news of the day received in Washington was the report of Consul Canada that in detaining certain Americans from the O'Shaughnessy special which conveyed the Charge d'Affaires, Consul-General Shanks and their suites from Mexico city to Vera Cruz, 125 American women and children had been compelled to leave the train and submit themselves to the guardianship of Mexican Federal soldiers.

Weeping violently and protesting, the refugees had been put off the train without any explanation as to the cause for their removal, while Mexican Federal troops with fixed bayonets stood by to enforce the orders of their superiors. This took place at San Juan del Rio, on the Mexican Central Railway, and thus far Consul Canada has been unable to get any report from them.

Secretary Bryan, plainly perturbed, confessed with unwonted frankness to-day that the State Department was not in possession of the means of ascertaining the state of these particular refugees, or indeed of any of the refugees in any quarter of Mexico where any doubt existed as to their case.

One of the chief sources of concern in the State Department was the restoration of telegraphic communication with the Mexican capital.

With every telegraph wire down the State Department is relying upon a German wireless outfit at Mexico city, which, it is hoped, may serve to restore and maintain communication between the capital and the outside world. No assurances had been received to-night at the State Department that the German wireless was in workable condition, nor were there even delayed messages from this uncertain service to suggest its reestablishment.

The British Embassy here obtained word from Mexico city in some way, though, that the reason for the arrest of so many Americans by Huerta was the report that the Americans were not permitting Mexican non-combatants to leave Vera Cruz. The State Department immediately took steps to correct this impression. The British Embassy was asked to aid and Secretary Daniels issued orders to Admiral Badger to proclaim the fact that all Mexican non-combatants were free to leave Vera Cruz.

BADGER EXTENDS OUTPOSTS.

Reports One Man Wounded Slightly—Aeroplane Flight.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The following despatch has been received from Admiral Badger, filed at 5 o'clock this afternoon: "Last night's firing desultory and continued for considerable period. One private slightly wounded in forearm. Name not yet ascertained. Will be reported later."

"Fletcher continuing efforts to have influential citizens unite and arrange for conduct of municipal affairs by people themselves." Quite certain that former officials will not resume office under present conditions, but possibly citizens' committee can be formed to influence city affairs along lines of law and order and create confidence among inhabitants.

"Meeting of this kind will be held this afternoon. Question of food and water still giving anxiety, but up to present time no actual distress. Seems probable, however, that ultimately Government will have to ration poorer classes of inhabitants. "Custom house is open and vessels ready to discharge, but much difficulty being experienced obtaining labor."

"Extending lines bluejackets and marines about two miles further out into country to-day. South Carolina battalion well entrenched about two and one-half miles from center city. No attack has been made with Mexican forces. Mississippi marines landed this morning. This morning aeroplane made flight over harbor; will make another flight this afternoon. Ships' bands giving concerts ashore."

"Hawaiian-American reported sailed from Puerto Mexico 10 A. M. Saturday for Vera Cruz with about 200 refugees. Will transfer them to steamer Mexico, and as soon as reasonably filled that vessel will proceed to New Orleans, land refugees and return."

"Jason and Pauling now at Tlaxcala collecting refugees in that region. Rear Admiral Craddock and commanding officers, British ships Hermione at Tampico and Solace at Puerto Mexico, have been untiring in efforts to collect and forward American refugees to ships. These services have been of greatest value. Further efforts among these kindly efforts still being made."

400 FOREIGNERS RESCUED.

Brought into Vera Cruz on Train Under Flag of Truce.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The following telegram was received at the Navy Department to-night from Admiral Fletcher:

"A train under a flag of truce left Vera Cruz at 10 A. M. Saturday, with 350 Mexicans, proceeded ten kilometers to break in Mexican road, meeting train with about 400 foreigners. Fifty of whom were Americans, and all of whom were brought to Vera Cruz. No change in situation here. Additional conferences with city officials to-day and proclamation issued disarming all inhabitants."

WHERE GEN. MAASS MAY JOIN BATTLE WITH GEN. FUNSTON



HUERTA HOLDS 3,000 AMERICAN HOSTAGES

Campaign of U. S. Forces Stops for Fear Refugees Will Be Slain.

EFFORTS AIM AT RESCUE

Waiting Policy Blamed for Plight—Many of Those Saved Sent Home.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The first thought of the American forces in Mexico now is the relief of American refugees. All other operations are being held up until steps can be taken to remove the larger part of the refugees to protected ports, where warships and chartered steamers are waiting to transport them to the United States.

This Government is like a handclapped giant. The United States is unable to push military operations for fear of pushing the relief of American refugees to the United States. It is unable to send forces to the relief of the refugees for fear the murderous knife and bullet will be used before these forces could reach their destinations.

Representations are being made through the Brazilian and British representatives throughout Mexico that Mexicans in the custody of the United States will be given safe conduct to the interior. This is being done in the hope that the Mexicans will relent and remove the obstacles thrown in the way of Americans leaving for the coast.

So long as the lives of Americans in the interior are at stake the United States will spare no pains, will even accept the humiliation of conducting indirect negotiations with Huerta for the purpose of bringing these to a place of safety.

3,000 in Danger.

The best estimates possible upon data in possession of the State Department are that there were approximately 7,500 Americans in the Republic of Mexico when the first shot was fired at Vera Cruz. By the emergency measures which have been employed since that time 4,500 have been located and the larger part of these brought to protected ports. Nearly 3,000 are now on ships bound for the United States.

There remain nearly 3,000, distributed for the most part in small numbers through the various small towns and mining settlements in central and northern Mexico. Officially, about 1,000 are in the most difficult task is faced in opening the way of escape to this number.

Huerta and his supporters have evinced a desire to force the Americans to remain in the Republic, possibly as hostages against warlike operations by the American forces.

His excuse has been the report that the forces at Vera Cruz were preparing the departure of Mexicans for Mexico city. This was promptly refuted by the United States through every possible avenue of publicity.

The United States, according to these official assurances, will facilitate the departure of non-combatants from Vera Cruz. The soldiers from the three Mexican warships who landed at Vera Cruz today will not be allowed to depart, however, and it is feared that Huerta may make their retention a further excuse for holding up the Americans in Mexico city.

Location of Refugees.

The refugees who have been located in the Mexican Republic are distributed as follows:

Three hundred and twenty-eight on board the Cyclops, which arrived at Galveston to-day.

Seventy-nine who have left Cananea for Nogales, 124 who have left Nacozari for Douglas on the border, a trainload, number unknown, about to leave Cananea; 400 on Ward liner Mexico, due to sail from Vera Cruz this afternoon.

Two hundred and fifty at ranches five miles below Ensenada, 100 at Salina Cruz, from 100 to 200 at Mazatlan; unknown number, probably about 100, at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz; 200 at Puerto, 1954 on board Esperanza, Connecticut and Dixie, which sailed from Tampico yesterday; 200 still at Vera Cruz from Mexico city, 750 at Mexico city, fifteen on board Justin, which has sailed for San Francisco.

The plans of the State Department studied out carefully in the past year have been completely upset by the action of the Administration in having Vera Cruz seized and then suspending operations. These plans hinged entirely upon a sharp stroke of intervention by the United States and a hurried march to Mexico city.

Department experts had hoped to make Mexico city the central point to which all refugees might be hurried, from where transportation to the coast and safety would be practicable over the open line to the military base at Vera Cruz.

No Chance to Get Out.

The seizure at Vera Cruz and five days of vacillation have not only thwarted the plans of the Department for the escape of refugees but have permitted full knowledge of the warlike step against Mexico to be broadcasted throughout Mexico. The result is that the Mexican public has become inflamed against Americans before they have had an opportunity to withdraw.

In an effort to dispel the idea that American forces at Vera Cruz are preventing Mexicans from leaving the city Secretary Daniels sent these instructions to Admiral Badger:

"In view of the erroneous impression reported to exist in Mexico city that non-combatants are not allowed to leave Vera Cruz, make every possible effort to spread broadcast information that such is not the case, but, on the contrary, every possible thing

will be done to assist them in leaving Vera Cruz for Mexico city or elsewhere if they so desire."

It was this idea that led the Mexicans to arrest Americans in Mexico city and other places and hold them as hostages. The story of the alarming situation now confronting Americans in Mexico and the desperate efforts being made to avert it is partly told by the bulletins given out at the Navy Department to-day. This is one.

The State Department at 2 A. M. this morning received a telegram from Consul Canada at Vera Cruz announcing the arrival of the train from Mexico city with Mr. and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy and son, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. McKenna, Consul-General Arnold Shanks, Mr. Vanhome, Kyle Price, Capt. Burnside, Lieut. Rowan of the Admiral's staff, Miss Cuniffe and sister, H. S. Bryan, Mr. Farnsworth, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hansen with two infants, and Mr. Buckley.

He also reported that several Americans were removed from the train before it left Mexico city and placed under arrest, among them J. Starr Hunt and family. At the first station outside the city Burton Wilson was taken from the train and arrested.

The members of the party state that a perfect reign of terror prevails in the capital and confirm the report of the removal of the statue of George Washington from its pedestal, and its subsequent carriage through the city, followed by the jeers and insults of the mob.

From Nogales it is reported that seventy-nine Americans left Cananea on the 23d, many others preferring to remain so long as the copper company continues in operation. Gov. Mayorena of Sonora has issued a proclamation directing that Mexicans refrain from anti-foreign agitation and the attitude of the officials continues friendly in spite of a spirit of agitation among the masses. The Nogales district is reported quiet and no violence to foreigners.

124 Sent to Douglas.

Americans in Nacozari were notified on the 23d that they must leave and a train was assembled. The Americans departed and placed on board. The party arrived in safety at Douglas on the border at 6 A. M. on the 24th, numbering about 124. The Cananea

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Consolidated Copper Company is closing its mine at Cananea and a special train is being held to bring out all Americans who will come.

At 9:50 P. M. on the 24th Juarez was reported quiet, with no apparent anti-American feeling and no cause for anticipating border trouble at that point. Gen. Villa has arrived and was receiving many callers from both sides of the river, being occupied principally in commercial matters.

This was another bulletin:

Further details of conditions in Mexico city as supplied to Consul Canada at Vera Cruz by arriving refugees are to the effect that mobs entered Porter's Hotel, insulting the guests and breaking windows. All guests were taken to other hotels and the proprietors went to Vera Cruz.

The windows of the American Club were broken, also of the Photo Supply Company, and several stores were looted with a loss estimated at 50,000 pesos.

Conscription by the Huerta Government was very heavy for three days ending the 23d, after which men

The Metlac Gorge and Bridge near Cordoba where the Mexicans are concentrating; two of the U. S. army aviators who are scouting to locate the Mexicans and map of the country.



of the American Consulate at that place last night, but Admiral Howard reports that the Governor has made all possible preparation and that a guard of Federal soldiers is now protecting the consulate. General conditions are reported as unchanged.

Told to Charter Ships.

Admiral Howard has been directed to make such arrangements as he deems advisable to assemble at some safe place all American Consuls and their families and other Americans until transportation to the United States can be provided. He has been authorized to charter merchant craft to bring Americans out of our vessels and his attention has been called to the successful use of this method at Tampico through the courtesy of foreign non-war.

Admiral Howard has been directed in addition to secure passage for as many refugees as practicable on coast steamers. Admiral Howard was told to consider these instructions the first duty of his fleet at this time.

Safe conduct has been given to Americans in the Ciudad Porfirio Diaz district by Gen. Guadalupe.

The Chinese colony at Guadalupe numbering about 700, are desirous of leaving on a steamer to be chartered for the purpose. They are stated to be in danger at present, but are fearful for the future.

A Hawaiian-American steamer with more than 100 refugees has sailed from Puerto Mexico for Vera Cruz. This arrangement has been made through the courtesy of Admiral Craddock and the commanding officer of the British cruiser Herwick.

The Navy Department has chartered the steamer Monterey, now at Vera Cruz, to assist in transporting refugees.

At Ensenada the situation is reported acute, but all Americans have been removed from the town and quartered in two ranches five miles down the coast. The Cheyenne arrived on the 24th to transport Americans to safety.

UTICA MAN A PRISONER.

Fears for Dempster C. Dishrow, a Cordova Planter, and Wife.

UTICA, N. Y., April 25.—Among the Americans captured by Huerta's soldiers near Cordova, Mexico, Tuesday night and removed to Orizaba was Dempster C. Dishrow of this city who owned a 2,500 acre plantation at Cordova. It is probable that Dishrow was accompanied by his wife in his flight to Vera Cruz.

No mention of Mrs. Dishrow has been made in any of the messages received about the capture of the refugees, but Mr. Dishrow's parents here fear that she too has been captured.

In a recent letter to his parents Mr. Dishrow said that he had received an order from Huerta, with whom he was acquainted, making himself, his wife and his property immune from attacks by the Federals.

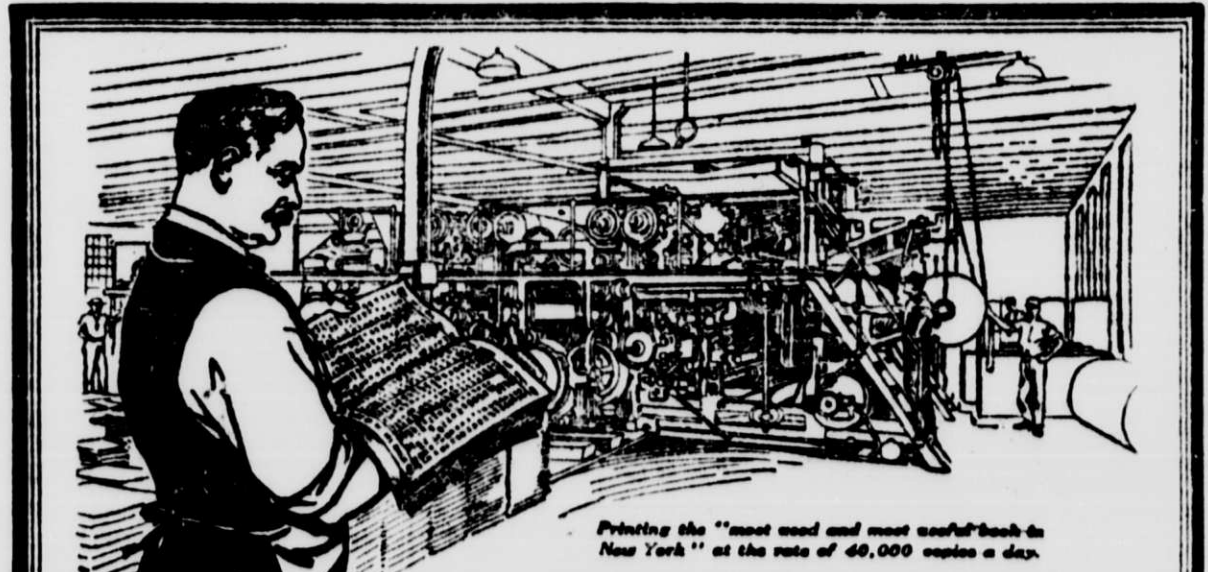
BURTON WILSON PROMINENT.

American Whom Huerta Arrested Once Befriended Him.

Burton Wilson, who was arrested in a suburb of Mexico city by order of Huerta, is one of the most prominent Americans in the Mexican capital. He is president of the American Bank and also of the American Club.

Mr. Wilson was one of a committee of three who came to this country from Mexico several months ago to urge President Wilson to recognize Huerta's Government. For that reason the report of his arrest caused much surprise here, as he was believed to be close to Gen. Huerta.

Mr. Wilson was educated from the University of Nebraska and the law school of Columbia University. He was employed by the law firm of Cravath, Henderson as chief clerk in 1900 and afterward became a member of the firm of Warner, Johnson and Galtison. He was sent to Mexico city by that firm about ten years ago and then formed his own law firm in the capital.



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